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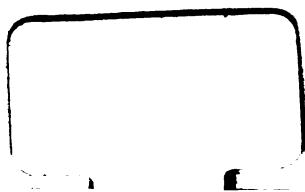
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ITS ORIGIN,  
Objects and Present State.

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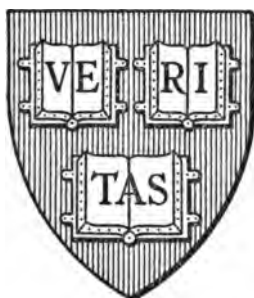
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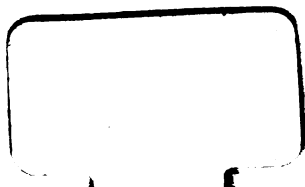
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1831.







Drawn by Geo. Strickland.

Engraved by G. D. Smith.

# THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.



SOME ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,  
ITS ORIGIN,  
**Objects and Present State.**

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BY W. G. MALIN,  
LIBRARIAN OF THE INSTITUTION.

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**Philadelphia:**  
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SOME ACCOUNT  
OF THE  
PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL was founded by a number of the benevolent citizens of Philadelphia, incorporated in the year 1751, by an act of the provincial legislature, as "The Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital." Every contributor of *ten pounds*, (twenty-six dollars sixty-seven cents) or upwards, being a member of the corporation, with a vote in its elections, and eligible to be appointed to the management of its concerns.

The design of the Hospital is general, its charter providing for the reception of insane persons, and those afflicted with all other maladies *not infectious*. A Lying-in department, authorized by a subsequent act of Assembly, for the accommodation of poor married women, of respectable character, has been founded on a donation from the First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry, of money received by them for military services in the war of the revolution. The number

of women annually received into this department, is now upwards of seventy.

The charter of this institution provides, that no part of its income shall be appropriated to any other purpose, than to the support of the sick and diseased poor, and providing the necessary buildings for their accommodation; and that those whose diseases render them proper objects of the charity, shall be received from any part of *Pennsylvania*, without partiality or preference.

The contributors meet annually on the first Monday in the month of May, to elect from their body, twelve Managers and a Treasurer, to serve during the ensuing year.\* The law regulating their duty and trust, provides, that they shall receive no emolument whatever for the performance of their official duties. The appointment of the physicians and other officers and servants of the institution; the regulation of its internal economy; and the general charge of its income, are intrusted to the Board of Managers; of whose number the

\* The following are the names of the gentlemen who were first elected to discharge the duties of this important trust:—

#### MANAGERS.

Joshua Crosby,	Samuel Rhodes,
Benjamin Franklin,	Hugh Roberts,
Thomas Bond,	Joseph Morris,
Samuel Hazard,	John Smith,
Richard Peters,	Evan Morgan,
Israel Pemberton, Jr.	Charles Norris.

TREASURER—John Reynell.

presence of at least eight, and the concurrence of seven, are necessary for the transaction of business. The stated meetings of this board, are held on the last Monday of each month.

The Managers elect annually three physicians to have charge of the medical department; three surgeons to the charge of the surgical department; and two physicians for the lying-in department: all of whom must be Doctors in Medicine, and members of this corporation.

Two young gentlemen, *graduates* of medicine, reside in the Hospital, and take charge, alternately, of the surgical, and the medical and obstetrical departments, under the direction of the visiting physicians and surgeons. One of the residents is elected annually to serve two years.

An apothecary is engaged at a salary, to prepare and dispense the medicines prescribed by the physicians.

The physicians and surgeons of this Hospital have uniformly rendered their important aid gratuitously.\* The students of medicine who attend the practice of the Hospital physicians, pay a fee of ten dollars each for the privilege: these fees, which in European hospitals are a perquisite of their medical staff, the professional gentlemen, attached to the Pennsylvania Hospital, have generously devoted to the foundation and endowment of a Medical Library, which now con-

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\* The gentlemen who had the honour of originating this practice by a voluntary offer of their services in the infancy of the institution, were Dr. Lloyd Zachary, and Drs. Thomas and Phineas Bond. To these were afterwards added Drs. Thomas Græme, Thomas Cadwalader, Samuel Preston Moore, and John Redman, as physicians and surgeons for the first year.

sists of about six thousand volumes, comprising a large proportion of the most valuable ancient and modern works on the science of medicine; with many rare treatises on Botany, and other branches of natural history. Students have the privilege of using this splendid collection, while attending the Hospital practice; and a right to its use during life is granted for the sum of twenty-five dollars.

The six physicians and surgeons having charge of the medical and surgical departments, divide the year into three equal periods, one physician and one surgeon attending at the same time, and continuing in charge of their respective wards four months. The two physicians having charge of the lying-in department, continue in office *six* months each. In extraordinary cases, and before the performance of surgical operations, it is usual for the gentleman in attendance, to hold consultation with his colleagues.

The Board of Managers appoints monthly, a committee of two of its members to admit and discharge patients, and to exercise a particular superintendence over the internal concerns of the institution. This committee, and the attending physicians, meet at the Hospital twice a week (on Wednesday and Saturday) for the transaction of business. To facilitate applications for admission, the names of the attending managers and physicians are regularly advertised in several of the daily papers.

The usual mode of obtaining admission into the Hospital is, by first applying to one of the physicians in attendance; who, after examining the patient, gives a certificate of the nature of the disease, and the propriety of its admission into the Hospital; this is addressed to the attending managers, who settle the terms of admission, and grant their order di-

recting the steward of the Hospital to receive the patient. This course is only departed from in *two* cases—that of seamen, who, (by a special agreement) after receiving a certificate from the physician, have only to obtain the order of the Collector of the Port ;—and in cases of accident,—it being a rule to receive by day or night, every person who meets with an accident requiring surgical aid, without requiring any security of the parties who bring the patient to the Hospital ;—provided the accident occurs in Pennsylvania, and the sufferer is brought *immediately*, or within twenty-four hours.

After the accommodation of as many *poor* patients as the state of their funds will justify, the Managers have authority to receive *pay* patients ; any profit derived from this source being devoted to increase the fund for the maintenance of the poor. The rates usually charged are from three to six dollars per week, according to the circumstances of the patients. Pay patients are not admitted on a deposit of money, or on the responsibility of strangers ; the only security accepted, is that of some respectable resident in Philadelphia. At their own desire, patients may be attended, exclusively, by either of the Hospital physicians they may prefer, but in such cases it is expected that the affluent will pay the physician as though attended elsewhere.

As this institution is intended to be a hospital for the cure of disease, not a permanent asylum for poverty and decrepitude, the Managers can admit none on the charity list, whose diseases are chronic and incurable, except those afflicted with insanity : and it is imperative upon them to discharge all patients, who, after a reasonable time of trial, may be deemed incurable.

The number of the patients to be received on the charity of the institution, is fixed from time to time by the Board of Managers; it is now nominally one hundred, but as no serious cases of accidental injury are ever turned away from the Hospital-gate, the number of its poor patients is frequently one hundred and twenty, and for some time past has rarely been less than one hundred and ten.

About one-third of the patients on the poor list are insane: it has been found necessary thus to limit their number, on account of the great length of time such patients have remained, to prevent their occupation of the house to the exclusion of the necessitous sick and wounded.

A new arrangement has, however, been introduced, which, already productive of much good, promises to render this interesting department of the institution of far greater public utility than heretofore.

Experience has demonstrated, that mental maladies are almost insusceptible of cure, except in their earlier stages; every thing appears to depend on the prompt removal of the patient from scenes and persons associated with the mental hallucination, and an early subjection to a proper course of medical and moral treatment. It being, therefore, of great importance to open the door of admission as widely as possible to recent cases, the Managers of the Hospital have agreed, that in future, except under particular circumstances, insane persons shall be received on the charity, but for limited periods; sufficient security being taken that they shall be removed by their friends when the disease becomes fixed, and the restoration of reason is no longer to be expected. This regulation has already afforded relief in a number



of cases which must otherwise have been excluded from the means of cure.

The square on which the Hospital stands, is bounded by Spruce and Pine, and Delaware Eighth and Ninth streets. It measures four and a quarter acres. With the exception of about one hundred and fifty feet on Pine street, furnished with an iron railing, which affords a view of the south front of the building, the whole lot is enclosed by a brick wall. About seven-eighths of this square were purchased by the Managers in 1754, for the sum of £.500 Pennsylvania currency. The remaining portion, consisting of a lot on Spruce street of three hundred and ninety-six feet in length, by sixty in depth, was presented to the Hospital in the year 1762, by Thomas and Richard, sons of William Penn.

The open square lying in parallel lines to the east, together with several lots to the south and west of the Hospital, containing in all about ten acres, have been purchased at various times, in order to secure an ample space, and free circulation of air, around the buildings.

The Hospital, surrounded, on the borders of the square, by majestic forest trees,\* exhibits a south front of venerable aspect and considerable proportions, extending east and west, two hundred and eighty-one feet. It consists of a centre building, united by long wards, of three stories in height, to two wings extending north and south. The wings are

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\* These are Buttonwood, or Occidental Plane trees, the largest growth of the North American forest; they were planted in the year 1756, by Hugh Roberts, one of the first managers of the institution.

surmounted by cupolas, and finished so as to present respectable fronts on Eighth and Ninth streets to the east and west.

The foundation stone of this edifice was laid on the 28th of May, 1755. It bears the following inscription :

“ In the year of CHRIST  
MDCCLV  
GEORGE the Second happily Reigning  
(For he sought the Happiness of his People)  
PHILADELPHIA Flourishing  
(For its inhabitants were public-spirited)  
This Building,  
By the Bounty of the Government,  
And of many private persons,  
Was piously founded;  
For the Relief of the Sick and Miserable.  
May the God of Mercies  
Bless the Undertaking.”

Although able to complete but a portion of the designed building, its founders, with wise foresight, commenced upon a liberal scale, by adopting a symmetrical plan, which has been filled up at successive epochs, as admitted by the funds of the institution, and required by the exigencies of an increasing population. The eastern wing was completed and opened in the year 1756,\* the western wing in 1796, and the centre in 1805.

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\* Prior to this time the Hospital was kept in a house, formerly the residence of Judge Kinsey, on the south side of Market street above Fifth street. This house with its grounds, including nearly one-third of a square, was hired at a rent of forty pounds per year.

The centre measures sixty-four feet in front, by sixty-one in depth, and with the balustrade surrounding its cupola, seventy-two feet in height. The long ward to the east of the centre, is eighty-one feet in length, by twenty-seven feet in breadth, and the east wing measures twenty-seven feet east and west, by one hundred and eleven north and south. The western ward measures eighty-one feet by thirty-three, and the west wing twenty-eight feet by one hundred and eleven. The increased breadth in the buildings to the west of the centre, was adopted to allow of the construction of a double range of apartments for the insane: except, however, to a very accurate eye, this difference is scarcely perceptible.

The House is thus occupied: under the basement of its centre are cellars and a bake-house; the basement story contains the kitchen—a dining-room for the Steward's family—and two sleeping rooms for female domestics. On the first or entrance story, is a handsome hall, with spacious staircases and passages to the different parts of the house. The apartments on this floor are four;—the Library, which is also the Steward's office, and in which the Managers meet to transact business—the Apothecary's shop—a parlour, and the Steward's chamber. The second story is occupied by the lying-in department, and chambers for the resident physicians, clerk, and apothecary. The third story contains a circular operating theatre, in which all the surgical operations, of importance, are performed, in the presence of the medical class attending the practice of the Hospital. In this apartment three hundred persons may be seated: it is surmounted by a dome with a glass cupola, affording the best

possible light to the operator. Adjoining this room are apartments for the reception of patients operated upon; and on this floor, are also the apartments occupied by the sick and lame white females.

To the east of the centre building, on the basement story, are, a long hall in which a majority of the insane patients take their meals; eleven sleeping rooms for this class of patients, and their attendants; and some store rooms. The first and second stories are occupied as medical and surgical wards, by the white men. About forty patients can be received in each ward. The garret over the long ward is at present unoccupied—those in the wing are used as sleeping rooms by some of the domestics. In the line of this wing, to the north, is a detached building of three stories, occupied by a class of white men, and by coloured people.

To the west of the centre, the whole range is occupied from the basement to the attic story, inclusive, by insane persons and their attendants. It contains, for their accommodation, fifty-six separate sleeping rooms, each about ten feet square; four larger apartments generally occupied by patients having separate attendants; the long garret, in which from twelve to fifteen of the most quiet male patients usually sleep; and the garrets of the wing which contain beds for fourteen female patients and attendants. In the first story of the wing are four day rooms, two on each side of the hall; those to the north are used by the male, and those to the south by the female patients: the men have also a day room over one of the out-houses, in which are kept the most noisy and careless of their number.

In the rear of this wing on Ninth street, is a detached building, with separate sleeping rooms, each about ten feet by eight, for eighteen insane females.

In addition to the buildings enumerated, there are, on the north part of the square, a wash-house—coal shed—stabling and carriage house—green-houses, and the building on Spruce street in which is exhibited the painting by Benjamin West, of Christ Healing the Sick in the Temple. The exhibition of this superb piece, a present from that distinguished artist, produces a revenue to the Hospital of about five hundred dollars per annum.\*

A fine statue of William Penn, of lead bronzed, (presented by his grandson, John Penn, Esq. of Stoke Pogeis, England) is placed upon a pedestal of white marble, in a conspicuous situation on the lawn before the south front of the Hospital. A chair, once the property of that great man, is preserved in the house. And a scion from the Elm tree, under which was held the celebrated treaty with the Indians in 1682,† has attained considerable size, in the square opposite the western front of the building.

The green-houses, containing a handsome collection of exotic plants, together with the ornamental lawns in front and

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\* The gross amount of the receipts from this source is \$19474 75, received from 76599 visitors, and for thirty perpetual tickets at \$10 each.

† Vide a conclusive and interesting memoir on the locality of this treaty, contributed by Roberts Vaux, Esq. to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania—Memoirs of the Society, vol. 1. p. 81.

rear of the house, are under the care of a regular gardener. The attention paid to neatness, and even ornament, in the exterior and grounds, as well as in the interior of the house, gives to the whole an air of elegance, seldom equalled in establishments of this nature. This is justified, as well by donations to a considerable amount having been received for this purpose, as by the influence it is calculated to exert on the mind and health of the inmates of the institution.

A carriage and pair of horses are kept for the use of the patients; money for their purchase and support having been bequeathed by Dr. Samuel Cooper, formerly a resident physician in the Hospital. Another horse is kept for the marketing and other necessary uses of the establishment; and twelve cows for a supply of milk to the patients: these derive the principal part of their support from the adjacent lots, the property of the institution.

The provisions furnished to the inmates of the Hospital are of the best quality; the common diet is plain but nutritious, and in necessary cases, delicacies and wines are freely administered, on their prescription by the physicians. It being a recognized maxim, that, while nothing may be administered merely to pamper the appetite, nothing shall be spared which can contribute to the recovery of health.

The total number of patients admitted into the Hospital from its opening, February 11th 1752, to the 1st of December 1830, was TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE; of whom 14,501 were poor, and 13,604 pay patients. Of these have been discharged,

Cured - - - - -	17436
Relieved - - - - -	3369
Removed by friends, or at their own request, or as incurable - - - - -	1833
Eloped, and discharged for misconduct - - -	998
Died - - - - -	3040
Pregnant women delivered safely - - -	615
Infants taken out in health - - - - -	578
	<hr/>
Remaining in the Hospital, December 1st 1830 - - - - -	27869
	<hr/>
	236
	<hr/>
	28.105
	<hr/>

In addition to these a large number of out patients have been attended by the Hospital physicians, and supplied with medicines gratuitously. This attendance on out patients had its origin in an early Rule of the Institution, that no person should be admitted, except such whose cases required the particular conveniences of an hospital. Applications were constantly made for relief, by persons excluded from the house by this regulation; and the Managers and Physicians anxious to extend the benefits of the charity to as many as possible, agreed to furnish such with medicine and advice at their homes. No regular record of these cases was preserved prior to the year 1798, but that the number was very considerable may be gathered from the subjoined extract from a memorial of the Managers and Physicians of the Hospital, presented to the Legislature in the year

1792. The effect of this regulation upon the results of the admitted cases, is also worthy of remark.

After stating the number of admissions, with their results, the memorialists continue: "But it should be observed that this enumeration doth not include the very great number of out patients, who have received medicine and advice, though their cases did not require admission into the Hospital:"—and "That admissions being only allowed in acute and dangerous cases, will account for the melancholy proportion of the dead, to the cured and relieved, it being the natural and unavoidable consequence to be expected from the cases admitted."

From the year 1797, to May 1817, when, in consequence of the establishment of Dispensaries, it was deemed unnecessary to continue this branch of the institution, the number of out patients attended from the Hospital, was sixteen thousand and sixty-three—of whom 13,040 were restored to health.

Vast as has been the amount of human misery relieved; of life preserved; and health restored, through the direct agency of this institution; an estimate of its public usefulness which should omit a consideration of the indirect benefits which it has conferred upon society, would still be far from doing justice to its merits. To the period of its foundation no school of medicine existed in this country. The youth of America, who would then qualify themselves for the practice of the healing art, had to seek instruction in the schools of Germany, of France, or of Britain. The Pennsylvania Hospital, under the care of some of the first physicians of that day, soon attracted a number of students of medicine—Lectures, the first delivered in this country, were given by its physicians—and



thus were laid the foundations of the distinguished medical school of Philadelphia. The wards of the Hospital have been the theatre of many important improvements in surgical practice. Gentlemen educated within its walls, have attained the highest rank in their profession—and several thousands of young physicians have gone out into all parts of the Union, carrying into their practice the valuable lessons and experience of this institution.

The cases of insanity admitted into the Hospital from February 1751, to December 1830, and included in the aggregate of admissions, (28,105) were *three thousand five hundred and eighty-one*. Those admitted as Mania-a-potu, or Delirium tremens, during the last eight years, (prior to which such were admitted as cases of insanity) amounted to *two hundred and sixty-two*. Of both these classes of patients, the following tables, derived from a careful examination of the Hospital records, exhibit the numbers of each sex, together with the result of their treatment.

### CASES OF INSANITY,

ADMITTED FROM FEBRUARY 11TH 1752, TO DECEMBER 1ST,  
1830.

Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	By friends without material benefit.	Elop- ed.	Died.	Re- main.
Males 2429	868	482	480	187	346	66
Females 1152	361	279	249	42	166	55
3581	1229	761	729	229	512	121

It may be remarked that a large proportion of the deaths have been the consequence of old age, or diseases having no necessary connection with insanity. Many of the elopements occurred before the Hospital was surrounded by a wall.

### CASES OF MANIA A POTU OR DELIRIUM TREMENS,

ADMITTED FROM THE YEAR 1822, TO DECEMBER  
1st, 1830.

Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Removed by friends	Eloped.	Died.	Remain.
Males 242	155	14	12	5	55	1
Females 20	14	1	1		3	1
262	169	15	13	5	58	2

The number of insane persons in the house, now averages about one hundred and twenty.

The last thirty years have witnessed much improvement in the situation and treatment of the unfortunate subjects of insanity, throughout the civilized world; and the circumstances of the inmates of this asylum, have certainly shared in the general amelioration. Their treatment was, however, always characterized by humanity. At no period has cruelty towards them been tolerated. The attendant who is known to strike, or otherwise ill-treat a patient, is at once discharged.

The medical treatment of this class of patients, varies of course, according to the symptoms of the malady, and its connection with other derangements of the system.

The confined situation of the buildings, together with their common appropriation to the purposes of a general hospital, unfortunately prevents the adoption of an efficient system of classification, and employment; essential constituents of what is commonly termed moral treatment. Employment is believed to be beneficial in all cases, except of acute delirium;—where cure is possible, it conduces to it; and where this is not even hoped, labour ensures sound repose and a general tranquillity, which is rare in the unemployed. This being the belief, founded on experience, of those who administer the affairs of this institution, it is acted upon as far as circumstances will permit. The greater part of the females are employed in knitting, sewing, spinning, and similar avocations. It has been found more difficult to furnish employment for the men, a number of them are however employed; some in weaving tape or fringe, preparing carpet yarn, and making mattresses; and others in supplying the house with fuel, keeping in order the yards, areas, &c.; in short, every opportunity is taken to promote employment, and every disposition on the part of a patient to occupy himself innocently, is encouraged; to this end chess, drafts, and some other amusements have been introduced, and newspapers and books are furnished to those who can enjoy them. Two musical instruments, a Grand Harmonicon and a Piano-forte, have contributed many pleasant hours to the female patients; and the soothing melody of the flute is not unfrequently heard in the apartments of the men.

The diet afforded in this asylum, is more generous than that of many similar institutions, judging from the bills of fare, and other statements occasionally published. The following is the customary diet of every day.

**BREAKFAST.**

Bread and butter, with, occasionally hashed meat, or fish, and potatoes. Chocolate or Coffee at pleasure, both being provided.

**DINNER.**

Beef, veal, mutton, or pork (usually of two kinds) boiled and roasted, with a variety of vegetables. Puddings, pies, or the fruits of the season, as apples, melons, peaches, &c. &c. for dessert. Bread at pleasure.

**SUPPER.**

Bread with butter, and tea.

N. B. Milk, sugar, and molasses, are all freely given with the articles with which they are commonly used in private families. The bread is of fine wheat flour. Spirituous liquors, wines and porter, are only administered when prescribed by the medical attendant, who has power to order these, as well as any other article of diet at his discretion.

No difference is made in the diet or treatment of patients merely on account of their wealth. An attempt is made to class them in some measure according to the society in which they have been accustomed to move, when the mind is susceptible of such distinctions, but no difference exists between the treatment of those who pay for their board, and those who are supported on the charity of the institution; nor is it thought necessary to inform their attendants to which class they belong.

Out of one hundred and twenty patients, more than ninety usually eat at table, in companies, their attendants sitting at the same tables, helping them to their food, and partaking of the same fare. The diet of these patients is not portioned, each is allowed to satisfy his appetite. Those who do not eat at table, are the very dirty, the violent, and those placed by the physician upon a prescribed diet.

The officers and servants residing in this establishment, and receiving its pay, are—

Steward and Matron, - - - - -	2
Clerk and Librarian, - - - - -	1
Apothecary, - - - - -	1
Gatekeeper, - - - - -	1
Attendant on West's picture, - - - - -	1
Gardener - - - - -	1
Baker - - - - -	1
Watchman, - - - - -	1
Ostler, - - - - -	1
Cow-keeper, - - - - -	1
Washer-women, - - - - -	2
Cooks, - - - - -	2
Housemaids, - - - - -	3
Nurses in the women's sick wards, - - - - -	4
Nurses in the men's sick wards, four males and six females, - - - - -	10
Female attendants on the insane, - - - - -	8
Male attendants on the insane, - - - - -	4
	<hr/>
	44
	<hr/>

Seventeen men and twenty-seven women. There is, in addition, one private servant of an insane patient whose wages and board are paid by the friends of the patient.

The total expenditure of the establishment, including, however, a considerable outlay on behalf of pay patients (for clothing, &c.) which is repaid by their friends, amounts to about thirty thousand dollars per annum.

A considerable sum of money is received for the board of pay patients, but the only fixed revenue of the institution is the interest of the capital stock loaned to various individuals on bonds and mortgages, and invested in ground rents. This amounts to about eleven thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

By some it may be supposed that the Pennsylvania Hospital is sufficiently wealthy; but these should reflect, that the buildings would yet accommodate many poor patients, and that this is their primary destination. The Managers of the institution have also long had in view, the erection of a separate asylum for the insane. A very desirable measure, on many accounts, for both classes: the repose of the sick being liable to much disturbance from the noise of the insane; while the narrow limits in which so many of the latter are confined, prevent the adoption of various means, probably adequate to the recovery of many individuals.

While this important object remains unaccomplished, it is hoped that the wealthy and beneficent will not, in the distribution of their charity, or the final disposition of their estates, pass by the Pennsylvania Hospital; or, considering it as already independent, give it but a testimonial of their respect. The want of an asylum for the insane, founded upon a liberal scale, with the advantage of the in-

creased light which modern science has shed on the history of the human intellect, is more urgent than any one who has not deeply investigated the subject can imagine. And those who shall lay its foundation under the benign auspices of the charter of this noble charity, will rank deservedly high, not merely among the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, but on the roll of distinguished benefactors to their countrymen and species.

Although this institution has received considerable aid, towards the erection of its buildings, from the legislature of the state of Pennsylvania, its principal dependence for support has ever been upon the generous benevolence of private citizens.

It is necessary that Legacies should be given in the corporate name, viz. to "THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL."

Contributions and donations are received by SAMUEL N. LEWIS, Treasurer, No. 135 South Front street.

## PRESENT OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

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### MANAGERS.

Thomas Stewardson, **PRESIDENT.**

Roberts Vaux, **SECRETARY.**

Thomas Morris,  
Charles Roberts,  
William W. Fisher,  
Charles Watson,  
John Paul,  
Joseph Price,  
Alexander W. Johnston.  
Mordecai Lewis,  
John J. Smith,  
Bartholomew Wistar.

**TREASURER**—Samuel N. Lewis.

### ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.

John C. Otto, M. D.

John K. Mitchell, M. D.

Benjamin H. Coates, M. D.

### ATTENDING SURGEONS.

Thomas T. Hewson, M. D.

John Rhea Barton, M. D.

Thomas Harris, M. D.

### PHYSICIANS TO THE LYING-IN DEPARTMENT.

Thomas C. James, M. D. and Charles Lukens, M. D.

### STEWARD AND MATRON.

Allen and Margaret Clapp.

### RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.

Thomas Stewardson, M. D.

George W. Norris, M. D.

### APOTHECARY.

Franklin R. Smith.

### CLERK AND LIBRARIAN.

William Gunn Malin.

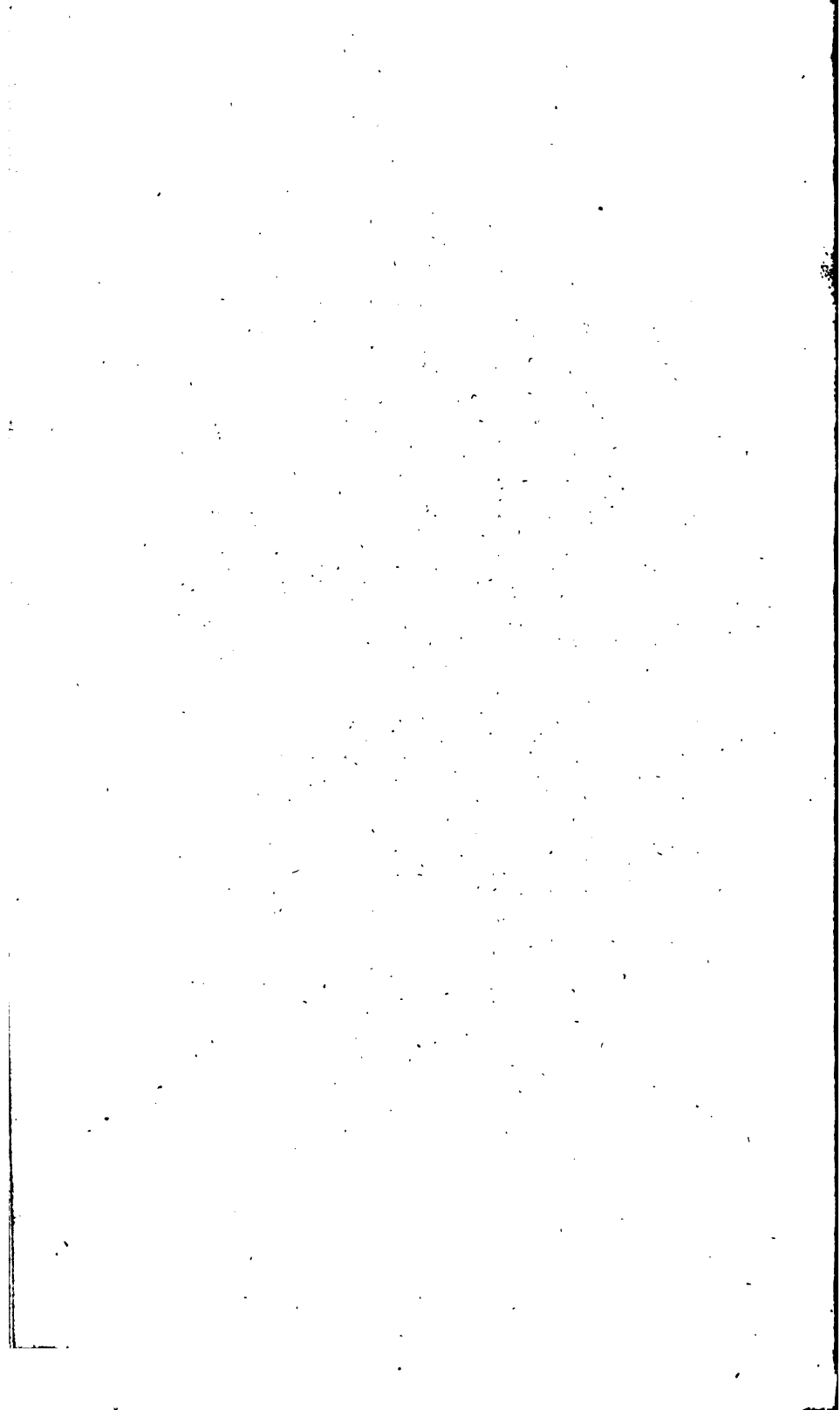


## APPENDIX.

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### CONTAINING:

- I. The names of the gentlemen who have served the institution as Managers, in the order of their appointment; together with the dates of their respective elections, and resignations or death, and the time of their continuance in office.
- II. Treasurers.
- III. Physicians.
- IV. A statement of the cases of 28,105 patients, admitted into the Hospital from February 11th, 1752, to December 1st, 1830.
- V. A table exhibiting the number of insane patients of each sex, admitted in every year from the commencement of the institution; and the result of their treatment.
- VI. A similar table of the cases of Mania a potu, or Delirium tremens, from the year 1822.
- VII. A tabular view of the Lying-in department.
- VIII. A table shewing the whole number of PAY and of POOR patients, admitted into the Hospital, and the average number of patients resident in it, during each year from its commencement.
- IX. The native countries of 5613 patients, admitted into the Hospital from April 22nd 1825, to December 1st 1830.



## MANAGERS

### *OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.*

THE following is a list of those who have served as Managers from the commencement of the institution to the present time ; with the date of their respective elections, and the length of time they continued in office.

NAMES.	Elected.	Resigned.	Served the Institution.
Joshua Crosby	1751	1755	4 years.
Benjamin Franklin	—	1757	6 years.
Thomas Bond	—	1752	1 year.
Samuel Hazard	—	1754	3 years.
Richard Peters	—	1752	1 year.
Israel Pemberton, Jr.	—	1779	28 years.
Samuel Rhoads	—	1781	30 years.
Hugh Roberts	—	1756	5 years.
Joseph Morris	—	1757	6 years.
John Smith	—	1756	} 6 years.
—	1761	1762	
Evan Morgan	1751	1752	} 11 years.
—	1753	1763	
Charles Norris	1751	1752	1 year.
Isaac Jones	1752	1756	} 15 years and 5 mo's. (died.)
—	1760	1762	
—	1764	1773	
John Reynell	1752	1780	28 years.
William Griffiths	—	1753	1 year and 5 months.
Thomas Lawrence, Jr.	—	1753	1 year.
Joseph Fox	1753	1756	2 years and 7 months.
William Grant	1754	1756	2 years.
Thomas Crosby	1755	1757	1 year and 11 months.

NAMES.	Elected.	Resigned.	Served the Institution.
Daniel Roberdeau	1756	1758	} 12 years.
	1766	1776	
Charles Jones	1756	1761	5 years.
Isaac Greenleaf	—	1771	15 years
Joseph Richardson, Mer't	—	1770	14 years and 6 mo. (d.)*
Jacob Duchee	—	1758	1 year and 9 months.
Plunket Fleeson	1757	1759	2 years.
Anthony Benezet	—	1758	1 year.
John Sayre	—	—	9 months.
Stephen Shewell	1758	1760	2 years.
Thomas Gordon	—	1766	8 years.
Samuel Mifflin	—	1760	2 years.
James Pemberton	—	1780	22 years.
Jacob Lewis	1759	1774	15 years.
John Mease	1760	1768	7 years and 10 mo. (d.)
Henry Harrison	1762	1766	3 years and 9 mo. (d.)
Thomas Wharton	—	1769	7 years.
John Gibson	1763	1764	} 3 years and 7 mo.
	1767	1770	
Joseph Redman	1766	1767	1 year and 1 month.
John Nixon	1768	1772	4 years.
Joseph Morris	1769	1781	12 years.
† Isaac Cox	1770	1776	5 years and 8 mo. (d.)
William Logan	—	1775	4 years and 6 months.
Thomas Mifflin	1771	1773	1 year and 11 months.
Thomas Wharton	1772	1779	7 years.
Edward Penington	1773	—	6 years.
Robert Strettell Jones	—	1781	8 years.
George Roberts	1774	1776	2 years and 3 months.
Thomas Fisher	1775	—	1 year and 3 months.
Joseph Swift	1776	1786	9 years and 9 months.
William West	—	1778	2 years.
Jacob Shoemaker	—	1781	5 years and 3 months.
William Morrell	—	1782	6 years and 8 months.

\* Died.

† It appears from the minutes of the Board, that Isaac Cox was lost at sea, on his return from the island of New Providence, in the winter of 1775-6.

NAMES.	Elected.	Resign- ed.	Served the Institution.
Samuel Powell	1778	1780	2 years.
Joshua Howell	1779	1782	3 years.
Samuel Pleasants	—	1781	2 years.
Peter Reeve	—	1786	7 years.
George Mifflin	1780	1785	5 years and 2 mo. (d.)
Thomas Franklin	—	—	3 years.
Tench Coxe	—	1781	1 year.
Reynold Keen	1781	1790	9 years and 7 months.
Jonathan Shoemaker	—	—	9 years and 1 month.
Owen Jones Jr.	—	1795	13 years and 9 months.
Isaac Wharton	—	1784	3 years.
Josiah Hewes	—	1812	30 years and 5 months.
John Morton	—	1785	3 years and 8 months.
Adam Hubley	1782	1784	2 years and 4 months.
Nathaniel Falconer	—	1783	} 6 years and 6 mo.
	1784	1790	
Andrew Doz	1783	1788	5 years.
Thomas Moore	—	—	5 years.
Samuel Howell	1784	1789	4 years and 10 months.
William Hall	1785	1787	1 year and 11 months.
Samuel Coates	—	1825	40 years and 4 months.
Joseph Paschall	1786	1795	8 years and 10 mo. (d.)
Thomas Penrose	—	1798	12 years.
Richard Rundie	1787	1789	2 years.
Samuel Clark	1788	1802	13 years and 6 mo. (d.)
Pattison Hartshorne	—	1823	35 years.
Elliston Perot	1789	1806	17 years and 2 months.
Bartholomew Wistar	—	1796	7 years.
Cornelius Barnes	1790	1793	3 years and 5 mo. (d.)
Lawrence Seckel	—	1820	29 years and 9 months.
William M <sup>c</sup> Murtrie	1791	1794	3 years.
Thomas Morris	1793	1809	15 years and 11 mo. (d.)
Samuel M. Fox	1794	1797	3 years.
Robert Waln	1795	1800	5 years and 2 months.
James Smith Jr.	—	1805	10 years.
Israel Pleasants	1796	1800	4 years.
John Dorsey	1797	1804	7 years.
Robert Smith, Merchant	1798	1805	7 years.

NAMES.	Elected.	Resigned.	Served the Institution.
Zaccheus Collins	1800	1822	22 years.
Paschall Hollingsworth	—	1812	12 years.
Richard Wistar	1803	1806	3 years and 4 months.
Joseph Lownes	1804	1820	16 years.
Peter Brown	1805	1811	6 years and 7 mo. (d.)
Edward Penington	—	1820	15 years.
Zachariah Poulson	1806	1808	1 year and 10 months.
William Poyntell	—	1811	5 years and 2 mo. (d.)
Thomas Stewardson	1808		
Thomas P. Cope	1809	1828	19 years.
Reeve Lewis	1811	1814	3 years and 3 months.
Joseph S. Morris	—	1817	5 years and 3 mo. (d.)
Samuel W. Fisher	1812	—	4 years and 9 mo. (d.)
Joseph Watson	—	1824	12 years and 5 months.
Mordecai Lewis	1814	1818	3 years and 8 months.
	1828		
Israel Cope	1817	1828	11 years.
Thomas Morris	—		
Henry Hollingsworth	1818	1823	5 years and 6 months.
Alexander Elmslie	1820	1827	7 years.
Matthew L. Bevan	—	1828	7 years and 10 months.
Joseph Johnson	—	—	7 years and 10 months.
William L. Hodge	1822	1824	2 years.
Roberts Vaux	1823		
Charles Roberts	—		
William W. Fisher	1824		
Charles Watson	—		
John Paul	1825		
Joseph R. Jenks	1827	1828	10 months.
Joseph Price	1828		
Alexander W. Johnston	—		
John J. Smith	—		
Bartholomew Wistar	—		

## TREASURERS.

NAMES.	Elected.	Resigned.	Served the Institution.
John Reynell	1751	1752	1 year.
Charles Norris	1752	1756	4 years.
Hugh Roberts	1756	1768	12 years.
Samuel P. Moore	1768	1769	1 year.
Thomas Wharton	1769	1772	3 years.
Joseph King	1772	1773	13 months.
Joseph Hilborn	1773	1780	7 years.
Mordecai Lewis	1780	1799	18 years and 8 mo. (d.)
Joseph S. Lewis	1799	1826	27 years.
Samuel N. Lewis	1826		

## PHYSICIANS.

THE following are the names of the gentlemen who have served the Institution as Physicians and Surgeons, in the order of their appointment ; together with the date of resignation or death, and their respective periods of service.

NAMES.	Elected.	Resigned.	Served the Institution.
Lloyd Zachary	1751	1753	1 year and 5 months.
Thomas Bond	—	1784	32 years and 6 months.
Phineas Bond	—	1773	21 years and 8 mo. (d.)
Thomas Græme	—	1752	6 months.
Thomas Cadwalader	—	1777	25 years and 6 months.
Samuel Preston Moore	—	1759	7 years and 6 months.
John Redman	—	1780	28 years and 6 months.
William Shippen	1753	1778	25 years and 2 months.
Cadwalader Evans	1759	1773	14 years and 1 mo. (d.)
John Morgan	1773	1777	} 8 years and 11 mo.
	1778	1783	

NAMES.	Elected.	Resigned.	Served the Institution.
Charles Moore	1773	1774	10 months.
Adam Kuhn	1774	1781	} 22 years and 6 mo.
	1782	1798	
Thomas Parke	1777	1823	45 years and 9 months.
James Hutchinson	—	1778	} 15 years. (died.)
	1779	1793	
William Shippen Jr.	1778	1779	} 11 years and 11 mo.
	1791	1802	
John Jones	1780	1791	11 years and 1 mo. (d.)
Benjamin Rush	1783	1813	29 years and 10 mo. (d.)
John Foulke	1784	1794	10 years.
Caspar Wistar	1793	1810	16 years and 5 months.
Philip Syng Physick	1794	1816	22 years and 1 month.
Benjamin Smith Barton	1798	1815	17 years and 10 months.
John Redman Coxe	1802	1807	4 years and 9 months.
Thomas C. James	1807		
John Syng Dorsey	1810	1818	8 years and 6 mo. (d.)
Joseph Hartshorne	—	1821	11 years and 2 months.
John C. Otto	1813		
Samuel Colhoun	1816	1821	5 years.
Joseph Parrish	—	1829	12 years and 8 months.
Thomas T. Hewson	1818		
John Moore	1820	1829	9 years.
William Price	1821	1823	1 year and 10 months.
John Wilson Moore	—	1827	5 years and 3 months.
Samuel Emlen	1823	1828	5 years. (died.)
John Rhea Barton	—		
John K. Mitchell	1827		
Benjamin H. Coates	1828		
Thomas Harris	1829		
Charles Lukens	—		



*A STATEMENT*

*Of the Cases of 28105 Patients, admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital from the 11th of February 1752, to December 1st 1830.*

The following, although a transcript of the recorded causes of admission, cannot be regarded as an adequate statement of the diseases treated in the Hospital. The mercantile method in which the register of cases has been kept—assigning but one disease, or cause of admission, for each patient,—in order to produce an annual balance sheet, on which the lists of diseases, and of persons, should be numerically equal—is evidently insufficient to a fair exhibit of the practice of the house ; inasmuch as one patient may labour under a complication of disease ; and, in another, the physician has to cope with several successive maladies ; each, perhaps, more formidable than the recorded cause of admission. The physician too, who visits persons desirous of admission, cannot always ascertain, in one short visit, the precise nature of a case then first submitted to his eye ; even supposing no obstacles interposed by the ignorance, misapprehension, or wilful concealments of his patient. The absence, therefore, of any disease from the following list, is no evidence that it has not occurred in the practice of the Hospital.

Abscess	122	Aphonia	1
Amenorrhœa	92	Apoplexia	9
Anchylosis	7	Asthma	75
Aneurism	17	Asthenia	62
Angina	38	Burns and Scalds	168
Angina pectoris	3	Cancer	78

Caries	153	Hæmoptysis	
Catarrhus	218	&	84
Cephalalgia	52	Hæmoptoe	
Cholera	17	Hæmorrhoids	59
Colica	62	Hepatitis	89
Chorea	10	Hernia	109
Contusions and wounds	2090	Hernia humoralis	13
Convulsions	66	Hydrocele	44
Cramp	17	Hydrothorax	14
Deafness	18	Hydrophobia	1
Diabetes	5	Hypochondriasis	45
Diarrhœa	311	Hysteria	43
Diseased eyes	676	Icterus	29
ears	12	Imperforate Anus	2
joints	349	Inflammations	364
spine	34	Insanity	3581
glands	6	Mania a potu or	
Dislocations	121	Delirium tremens	262
Dropsy	627	Leprosy	14
Dysentery	494	Measles	2
Dyspepsia	67	Morbus vesicae	32
Dysury	18	Morbus uteri	11
Epilepsy	109	Morbus testis	46
Eruptions	160	Nephritis	11
Erysipelas	30	Nervous affections	26
Exostosis	5	Palsy	227
Fever	1904	Paronychia	29
Bilious	26	Pectoral and	
Intermittent	1063	Pulmonary affections	292
Remittent	331	Pneumonia	123
Yellow	10	Peripneumonia	12
Fistula	163	Pleurisy	245
Fluor Albus	6	Phthisis pulmonalis	336
Frosted	166	Poisoned	13
Fractures	1196	Polypus	13
Gangrene	33	Prolapsus ani	7
Gunshot wounds	68	Prolapsus lingua	1
Hare Lip	7	Prolapsus uteri	13
Hæmorrhage	18	Ptyalism	4

Rheumatism	2109	Visceral obstructions	139
Scrofula	92	White swellings	37
Scurvy	213		
Strictures	92	Wounded Soldiers and Sai-	
Sprains	94	lors	38
Strangury	16	Wounded Hessians	26
Surfeit	5	Sick continental soldiers	104
Syncope	5	Sick wives of do.	7
Syphilis	3120	Children of do.	4
Small pox.	42		
Splenitis	8		26777
Tetanus	15	Pregnant women	701
Tinea Capitis	19	Infants born in the Hos-	
Tumours and wens	338	pital	627
Ulcers	2543		
Urinary calculi	68		28105
Varicose veins	19		
Vertigo	38		

## INSANITY

THE following table exhibits the number of insane patients of each sex, admitted into the Hospital from February 11th 1752, to December 1st 1830 together with the result of their treatment.

From Feb. 11, 1752 To April 24, 1753	Admitted.		Cured.		Relieved.		Removed by friends.		Eloped.		Died.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1753	6	6	1	1	1	1	2	4	2			
1754	4	2			1	1	1	1				
1755	5	4	3		1		3					
1756	4	2	3	1	1			2		1		
1757	3	3	1	1					1			
1758	13	6	2	2	2	1	2	1	3			1
1759	14	4	3	3			4	2	3			
1760	14	11	2	2	2	3	2	1	3	1		1
1761	14	9	6	3	2	4	4	3	1		2	
1762	20	12	7	3	3	2	1	1	3		3	1
1763	20	11	5	1	5	5	3	5	1		6	1
1764	37	12	9	3	8		3		2		5	3
1765	23	11	13	5	7	4	3	3			1	1
1766	16	7	9	3	2	2	2			2	5	
1767	18	6	8	4	5		3		4		3	1
1768	24	10	7	1	4	3	5		3	2	3	1
1769	21	3	4	4	3	1	3	2	5		6	2
1770	33	14	12	5	2	1	7	1	3		4	1
1771	17	14	10	4	1		1	1	5	3	4	1
1772	22	14	10	5	4	1	3	2	1	2	8	4
1773	27	18	7	6	9	5	2	3	4	2	2	5
1774	38	14	9	2	8	6	6	1	2		2	3
1775	22	7	16	6	4	3	3	1	3	1	10	4
1776	21	7	7	5	3	1	4	2	2		12	1
1777	24	12	9	3	4		3		3		7	6
1778	7	6	2	2	5	1	1		2	2	2	4
1779	8	4	4		5	1	1				1	4

	Admitted.		Cured.		Relieved.		Removed by friends.		Eloped.		Died.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1780	20	10	6	5	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	4
1781	19	6	9	3	3		4	2	2	2	9	1
1782	16	10	9	1	4	2	3	3	2			
1783	29	11	9	2	3	4	1	2	4	2	5	
1784	20	11	3	4	4	1	8	5	4	3	1	1
1785	28	11	9	1	5		6	6	5		2	1
1786	27	16	7	3	4	4	10	2	3	2	1	1
1787	20	9		1	1	4	9		4		1	3
1788	18	7	5	2	3	3	2		5		4	1
1789	26	4	3	3	3	1	3		5	1	6	4
1790	20	9	7	2	5	2	5	2	3		2	1
1791	22	5	3	1	5	2	2	1	5		5	1
1792	28	12	6	1	6	6	8	1	4	2	2	1
1793	26	12	11		9	5		3	3	1	3	
1794	24	9	7	6	4	2	4	1	4		5	1
1795	32	9	10	4	10	3	1		5		1	1
1796	36	17	18	2	8	7	2	1	2	1	7	5
1797	37	19	9	7	5	8	2	2	3		11	2
1798	37	17	12	7	6	4	5	1	2		10	4
1799	24	10	9	4	1		5	1	1	1	10	3
1800	32	12	11	9	8	6	6		2		6	3
1801	32	13	17	2	7	2	1	1			4	3
1802	36	21	20	11	3	5	4		1		4	2
1803	58	26	25	11	11	10	2	1	1		7	3
1804	42	25	35	15	17	18	2	4			9	2
1805	44	15	21	6	16	2		1			3	3
1806	31	12	13	4	6	7	4		2		1	1
1807	51	16	16	4	11	7	14	4	2		9	
1808	52	23	21	6	11	5	7	4	3		6	4
1809	28	17	11	3	7	5	5	4		3	1	4
1810	42	18	15	5	9	3	4	3	2		8	4
1811	33	23	19	14	8	5	2	5	1		4	5
1812	55	25	18	9	11	4	9	5	2		6	3

	Admitted.		Cured.		Reliev- ed.		Removed by friends.		Eloped.		Died.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1813	68	29	34	11	13	5	9	6	3		12	8
1814	45	15	16	7	6	1	18	6	2	1	6	1
1815	40	33	13	12	5	3	10	7	1	1	10	
1816	60	29	11	6	11	7	16	10	5		7	4
1817	69	31	23	7	6	4	25	15	5	1	11	
1818	51	23	19	6	6	6	23	11	3		8	1
1819	59	23	19	4	9	6	20	6	2		5	6
1820	45	19	16	4	9	2	5	11	2		8	3
1821	51	14	16	4	17	5	18	5	1		2	1
1822	45	21	22	5	13	7	11	4	4		2	2
1823	38	21	18	9	6	2	6	5	2	2	8	3
1824	38	21	11	4	6	5	13	5	1	2	6	2
1825	26	13	7	3	2	3	9	5	4		3	1
1826	37	20	6	3	1		16	10	2		2	7
1827	46	24	19	6	9	2	15	6	5		3	2
1828	44	29	19	10	7	5	8	9	1		2	2
1829	64	33	15	11	25	9	22	8	1		5	2
1830	47	43	12	12	13	10	15	10	3		2	1
To Dec. 1st.	35	22	10	4	7	11	6	7			4	3
2429		1152	868	361	482	279	480	249	187	42	346	166
Total		3581	1229		761		729		229		512	

Remaining in the house December 1st, 1830,—Males 66,  
Females 55, total 121.

## DURATION OF CONFINEMENT.

The patients remaining in the house on the first instant, have been confined as follows :

	Males.	Females.	Total.
40 years		1	1
30 to 35 years	3	1	4
25 to 30 "	2	2	4
20 to 25 "	6	1	7
15 to 20 "	6	5	11
10 to 15 "	4	6	10
5 to 10 "	12	11	23
3 to 5 "	4	4	8
2 to 3 "	4	6	10
1 to 2 "	6	4	10
Admitted in 1830	19	14	33
	66	55	121

## AGE OF INSANE PATIENTS.

Of 121 patients remaining in the Hospital, December 1st, 1830, were,—aged

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 20 to 25 years	6	5	11
25 to 30 "	10	2	12
30 to 35 "	16	6	22
35 to 40 "	7	6	13
40 to 45 "	5	11	16
45 to 50 "	5	4	9
50 to 60 "	9	12	21
60 to 70 "	6	8	14
70 to 80 "	2	1	3
	66	55	121

In 205 consecutive admissions, the age of the parties was as follows :

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Aged					
	15 and under 20 years		7	9	16
	20 "	25 "	24	9	33
	25 "	30 "	29	13	42
	30 "	35 "	41	14	55
	35 "	40 "	14	14	28
	40 "	45 "	17	19	36
	45 "	50 "	13	7	20
	50 "	55 "	4	5	9
	55 "	60 "	8	3	11
	60 "	65 "	4	3	7
	65 "	70 "	1	2	3
	70 "	75 "	2	1	3
	75 "	80 "	1	1	2
			165	100	265

*Social relations of persons attacked by Insanity.*

Of 213 males admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital, there were—

Unmarried	-	-	126
Married	-	-	74
Widowers	-	-	13
			213

Of 144 Females, there were—

Unmarried	-	-	45
Married	-	-	71
Widows	-	-	28
			144



# MANIA A POTU OR DELIRIUM TREMENS.

Neither of these terms found its way into the Hospital reports prior to the year 1822. The cases of this disease admitted before that period are included among those of Insanity; and although a few of these cases might be recognised under the designations "Drunken madness," and "Lunacy from intemperance," which occasionally appear on the records, yet the general application of the term Insanity to all cases of mental aberration would render it useless to attempt any separation of them from an earlier period.

This disease has been of frequent occurrence in the surgical wards, consequent on accidental injury of the persons of hard drinkers, and death, from this cause, has frequently followed accidents which would scarcely have jeopardized the life of a sober man. Of such cases, however, until lately, no record has been preserved. In the reports of Hospital practice, death has invariably been charged to the cause of admission.

## *Cases of Mania a Potu or Delirium Tremens, admitted from the year 1822.*

	Admitted.		Cured.		Relieved.		Removed by friends.		Eloped.		Died.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
In the year ending Ap. 26												
1823	6		2		1		2				2	
1824	17	2	8	1	4			1	1			
1825	31	4	12	2	2	1	3		2		9	1
1826	26	1	11	1	5		2		1		7	
1827	30	4	24	4	1				1		9	
1828	29	4	25	3			1				3	1
1829	30	1	18	1			1				11	
1830	41	1	33	1							6	
To Dec. 1.	32	3	22	1	1		3				8	1
	242	20	155	14	14	1	12	1	5		55	3
	262		169		15		13		5		58	

Remaining December 1st, 1830—1 Male and 1 Female.

## LYING-IN DEPARTMENT.

A statement of all the cases admitted into this department of the Hospital, from its establishment in 1803, to Dec. 1st 1830.

	Women admitted.	Safely delivered.	Taken out by friends.	Disorderly or impostors.	Eloped.	Died.	Infants born in Hospital.	Discharged in health.	Died.	Still born.
1803	2	1	1				1	1		To this period are recorded
1804	3	1					1	1		
1805	5	7					7	6	1	
1806	3	2					3	2		
1807	5	5				1	5	5	1	
1808	5	4					4	2	2	
1809	5	5					5	5		
1810	6	5				1	6	5	1	
1811	5	5	1				5	5		
1812	8	7					8	7	1	
1813	4	4					5	5		papers are recorded
1814	7	6					5	2	3	
1815	17	17					17	14	3	
1816	14	10	1		1	3	14	11	2	
1817	17	10			1	2	11	11	1	
1818	18	17	1				13	11	2	
1819	26	24	1				22	19		
1820	50	46	1	2			50	44	4	
1821	48	42	2	1		4	44	43	2	
1822	33	32				1	31	32	1	
1823	48	38	3	1		5	42	39	1	
1824	43	33	6			2	35	32	1	
1825	41	43	3				37	41	1	
1826	30	27	2	1	1		27	25	1	11
1827	38	35				1	37	32	3	
1828	48	42	4	1			42	39	4	
1829	68	60	5			2	58	55	4	
1830	68	60	4	1		3	63	60	2	
To Dec. 1.	36	27	3			6	29	26	5	5
	701	615	38		7	331	627	580	46	21

Remaining in the Hospital December 1st 1830, seven women and one infant.

Of the above women six had twins—in four instances the women and both children were discharged in health, but in the other two cases both children died. C. M. was delivered April 10th 1819 of three children, of whom two were still born and the other survived but a short time—the same woman was again admitted in the early part of the year 1821, and became the mother of a single child, which, with herself, was discharged in health.

The following TABLE shows the number of PAY and POOR patients, and the *total number*, admitted into the house in each year from the foundation of the Hospital to the present time ; and also the *average number of patients resident* in the institution, during the same period.

Admitted from Feb. 11th 1752, to the end of April				Average popu- lation of the Hospital.
	Pay pa- tients.	Poor pa- tients.	Total.	
1753	24	40	64	9
1754	14	39	53	12
1755	13	60	73	17
1756	7	61	68	17
1757	13	68	81	17
1758	29	85	114	33
1759	25	102	127	34
1760	32	105	137	40
1761	40	113	153	45
1762	29	128	157	47
1763	46	194	240	73
1764	50	272	322	101
1765	45	261	306	111
1766	56	283	339	119
1767	38	307	345	120

	Pay pa- tients.	Poor pa- tients.	Total.	Average popu- lation of the Hospital.
1768	54	337	391	123
1769	32	353	385	110
1770	49	336	385	113
1771	44	338	382	118
1772	44	349	393	117
1773	46	315	361	105
1774	63	374	437	117
1775	60	361	421	105
1776	42	393	435	89
1777	109	268	377	67
1778	31	96	127	39
1779	16	107	123	36
1780	10	118	128	35
1781	18	103	121	35
1782	69	42	111	36
1783	83	23	106	37
1784	156	47	203	61
1785	133	35	168	51
1786	113	25	138	51
1787	108	30	138	54
1788	78	32	110	54
1789	49	28	77	47
1790	51	27	78	46
1791	73	32	105	52
1792	107	72	179	64
1793	87	63	150	63
1794	170	78	248	71
1795	107	67	174	72
1796	113	103	216	69
1797	114	89	203	75
1798	101	71	172	78
1799	60	66	126	74
1800	80	96	176	78
1801	106	70	176	85
1802	176	78	249	87
1803	217	87	304	114
1804	214	88	302	113
1805	231	89	320	103

	Pay pa- tients.	Poor pa- tients,	Total.	Average popu- lation of the Hospital.
1806	241	98	339	109
1807	338	115	453	129
1808	288	121	409	122
1809	419	141	560	158
1810	216	152	368	127
1811	281	171	452	138
1812	373	172	545	150
1813	376	145	521	161
1814	307	140	447	163
1815	235	159	394	147
1816	500	181	681	178
1817	483	201	684	200
1818	468	170	638	199
1819	474	243	717	214
1820	457	292	749	226
1821	414	286	700	208
1822	300	244	544	158
1823	346	342	688	170
1824	363	384	747	178
1825	353	391	744	177
1826	368	362	730	175
1827	416	383	809	183
1828	427	460	887	202
1829	492	658	1150	219
1830	455	675	1130	225
To Dec. 1st, 7 months.	339	416	755	230
	13604	14501	28,105	

The foregoing tables show the actual number of new cases admitted in each year ; none of the remaining patients from preceding years being brought forward, or more than once counted.

## PROPORTION OF NATIVE CITIZENS TO FOREIGNERS.

Of five thousand six hundred and thirteen patients admitted into the Hospital during the last six years, there were

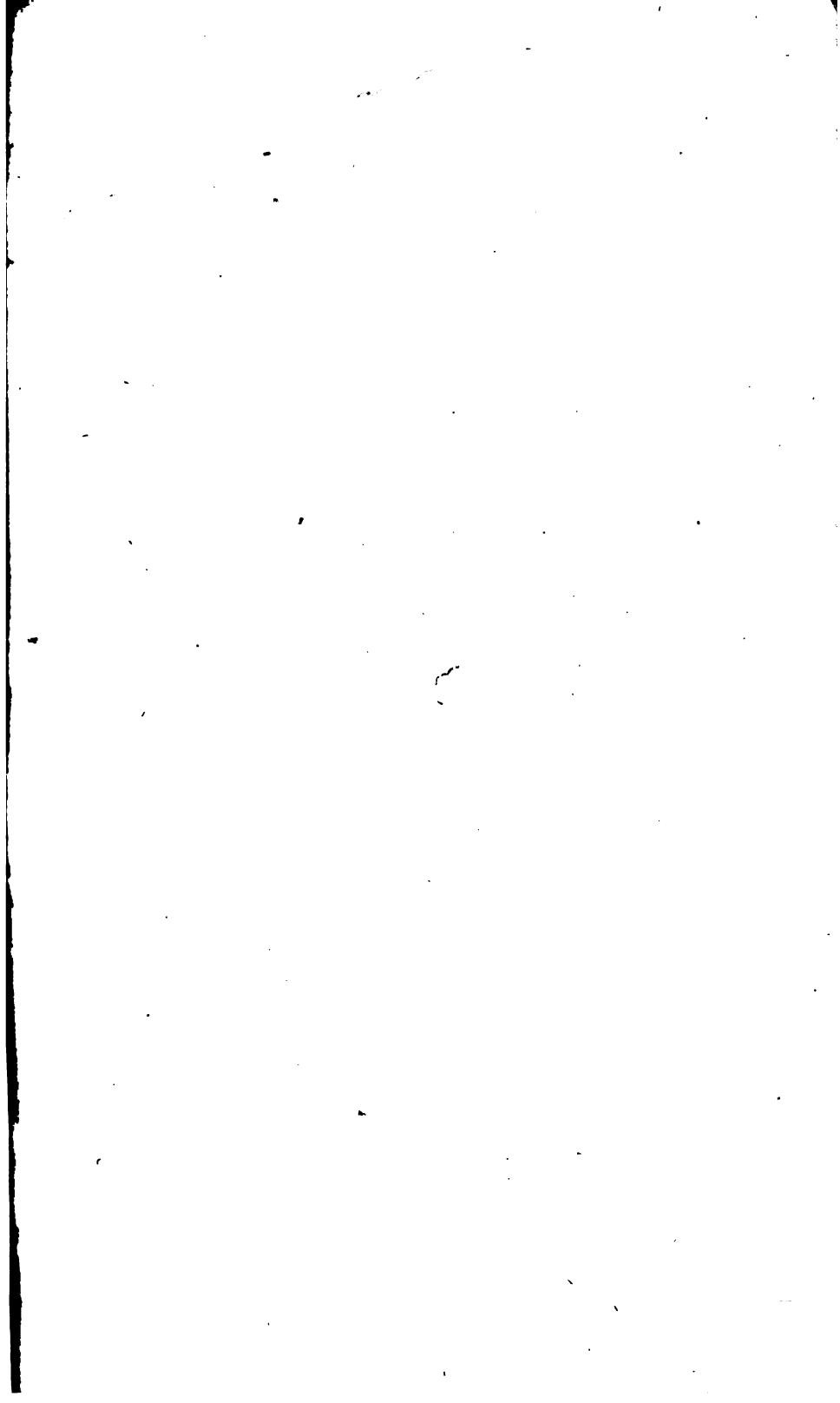
Natives of the United States	-	-	-	3350		
Ireland	1551	}	-	-	-	1904
England and Wales	293					
Scotland	60					
Canada	6					
Nova Scotia	9	}	-	-	-	16
Malta	1					
West Indies	-	-	-	-	-	14
Germany	-	-	-	-	-	105
Sweden and Norway	-	-	-	-	-	83
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	20
Lapland	-	-	-	-	-	5
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	2
Prussia	-	-	-	-	-	12
Holland	-	-	-	-	-	6
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	6
France	56	}	-	-	-	57
Corsica	1					
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	10
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	4
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	5
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	3
Africa	-	-	-	-	-	3
East Indies	-	-	-	-	-	2
China	-	-	-	-	-	2
At Sea	-	-	-	-	-	4

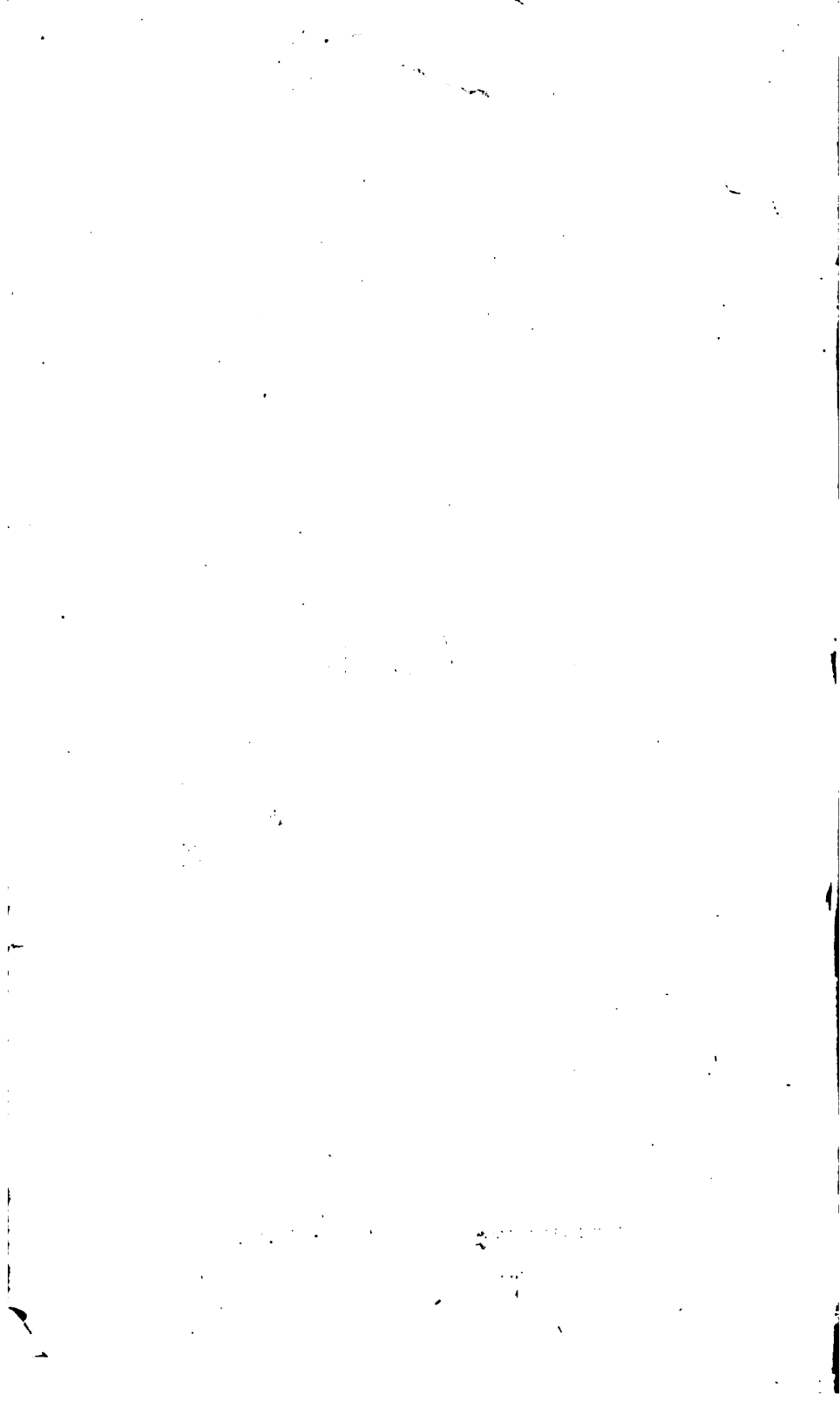
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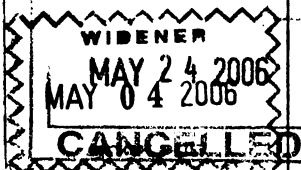


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